Windsor Theatre-Indoxesus.

Amusements To-Day. Brand Opera House-Variety. Haverly's Spintre-Oar Goldin. Kenter & Mat's Garden-Conser Master & Mint's Superestioners.

Madison Square Theater-Unsel Kirks.

Metropolition Concert Met.—Brooker, they, and that st.

Serv Tork Aquarium—Orotho-Orotho

State's Concern-One Dearling House.

Union Square Theater—The large of Bit Life. Wallaca's Theatre-Kit, the Arkansas Traveller

The first ballot for a candidate for Presi dent was taken yesterday in the Democratic National Convention, but no one of the nominees obtained a majority of the votes, and the balloting will be resumed to-day. The men formally put in nomination, after their merits had been proclaimed in culo-

gistic speeches, were six: STEPHEN J. FULLD of California: THOMAS F. BAYARD of Delaware: WILLIAM F. Monntson of Illinois: THOMAS A. HENDRICKS of Indiana; ALLAN G. THURMAN of Ohio; WINFIELD S. HANCOCK of Pennsylvania.

But in the balloting that ensued no less than nineteen men, including Mr. TILDEN, were voted for. The whole number of delegates is 788, of which (according to the twothirds rule) 492 are necessary to a choice. In yesterday's ballot, HANCOUR was at the top, and BAYARD followed close behind (see the tabulated form on our first page); then came PAYNE with 81, followed by THURMAN and by FIELD, and so on downward till five candidates were reached, who each secured but a single supporter. Mr. TILDEN, though not formally put in nomination before the balloting, was voted for by 38 delegates, 15 of whom are from Pennsylvania, 7 from Missouri, and 5 from Kentucky. Of the delegates for BAYARD no less than 105 are from the Southern States; and of those for HANCOCK, 84 are from these States. Among the men who had one supporter were LOVELAND, LATHROP, and Jewerr-two at least of whom are not candidates of national renown. The 70 delegates of New York voted for PAYNE. Notwithstanding his numerous letters of declination, Horatio Seymour had the votes of 8 delegates from various States.

The greater part of the day before the nominating of candidates and the balloting, and after the election of ex-Gov. STEVENson of Kentucky as Permanent Chairman, was taken up with debate over the admission of the Kelly-Tammany pseudodelegates. There were two reports from the Committee on Credentials-the majority report in favor of the regular Democratic delegation, and the minority report giving the Tammany contestants 20 of the 70 delegates from this State. Arguments in behalf of each of the reports were made Mr. JOHN KELLY was asked to present the case of Tammany, but he was not found, and the argument on that side was made by several other speakers-one of whom, Judge AMASA J. PARKER, declared that he and his associates from the rural districts would support any ticket that might be nominated. The Tammany report was opposed, in behalf of the regular delegation, by several speakers, among whom was Mr. JOHN R. FELLOWS of this city, who declared that Mr. KELLY had publicly threatened to bolt and put up a separate electoral ticket if Mr. TILDEN were nominated. The conclusion of the whole matter was that the majority report was adopted, the regular delegation was ad mitted, and Tammany was excluded-permission being accorded, however, to the l'ammany contestants to occupy seats on the floor.

To-Day !

To-day the Democracy, in National Convention assembled or represented, will decide whether, when the people of the United States have elected a head of their Government, their will shall be respected pr not.

that issue involved in the refusal of the authorities to recognize the candidate logally elected President at the last election. Mr. TILDEN, though duly elected, was

To-day the question is to be decided whether popular rights shall be respected, and whether a candidate once fairly elected shall be sustained until he is inaugurated.

It is the gravest and grandest of all issues. Democrats at Cincinnati: Stand by TIL-DEN and the Eternal Principles of Freedom

which he personifies!

Spanish Insults to the American Flag. Time was, in the history of this country, when so gross an outrage as the recent firing on two American merchant vessels by Spanish men-of-war would have been met by a quick and stern demand for reparation. From present appearances an indignant public opinion may be needed to prod Mr. R. B. HAYES to more peremptory action in the premises than a leisurely uncoiling of voluble and voluminous despatches to Ma-

No want of simplicity or directness exists in the complaints lodged with Mr. Evarrs by the owners of the outraged vessels, or in the affidavits of their captains and crews. Both vessels were fruiterers; both left Port Autonio, in Januaica, laden with fruit, on the same day, the Ethel A. Merritt for Philadelphia and the Eunice P. Newcomb for Boston; both schooners, also, were fired upon, brought to, and boarded on the same day, and very likely, therefore, by the same Spanish war vessel, though that is left uncertain. At all events, the coincident testimony of the two vessels makes out a case far stronger and far less free from doubt than is customary, and hence admitting and

demanding swifter action. The affidavit of Capt. RAND of the Merritt, taken June 14, and now on file at Washington, declares as follows:

"On the Soth of Max. A. D. 1880, about a Colock P. M. when I was shout six miles off the southern coast of the island of Cuba, and about fitten miles east of Comberiand Harbar, I sighigh a versel on my starboard how bearing toward us. As she approached nearer, I discov gred her to be a steamship figure the spanish flag from the peak of her melimust. When she was within two miles of us the flees a thank shot. I heisted the Ameri can flag, and least on my course. She will kept learning toward as next when about a half unit from as, of our beam, size from a shell, I am unable to state whether it was a right shot or a shell, which struck the water before it reathed us and bounded over our vassel, between the instancer and the forement. I then haded my jib to wantwent and let my vessel lay to. The steamship approached, and stopped off our storboard beam. A bost was lowered and entered by five men. the came atomizable of my vessel, and, without speaking to me, one of them came on board, armed with a pistol and award. He spoke to me but I could not understand what he said. He then went down into the hald of my vessel and examined the cargo and looked over the deck load, and, after remaining on board a short tions, he left and returned to his vessel. As the vessel

guns was manned by several men. As soon as the boat left us I proceeded on my course, and the Spanish vessel steamed away. I arrived at the port of Philadelphia on the 11th of June, 1880."

The action of the owners of the Merritt vas admirably prompt, for on the very day of the arrival. June 11, they mailed a letter of complaint to Washington, and three days later mailed the affidavits of Capt. RAND, of THOMAS BARR, who said that he read the name of the Spanish steamer and thinks it to have been "Nuncio, or Nunico," and of all the crew, supporting the account of Capt.

Meanwhile, in Boston, Capt. ANDERSON of the Newcomb, there unloading, had been giving this testimony:

"About twelve miles off the west coast of Cuba, on May 30, saw a large steam war ressel carrying the Spanish flag. The frinate came up abreast of us, only a short distance away, and fired a blank shot. At this time we were go or ahead very slowly, there not being much wind, and small bost could have boarded us from the frigate without much difficulty and without troubling us to stop and roist a flag. I took no notice, secondingly, of the first gun but when a second gun was fired, and a solid shot passed so near our stern that I felt the wind of it and thought that it must have hit our small boat at the stern davits, I concluded to not, and we ran up the American flag and lay to. The Spaniard then boarded us with an officer and crew, armed with pixtols, Ac. The office why I did not hoist my flag and heave to when I saw him coming. I told him I did not propose to do anything of the kind until I was forced to, and did not recognize his right to command me so us so. The officer then looked down the hold, and after a few more words in very broken English, left us alone, when we proceeded on our way,"

The only additional point necessary to note is that the Spanish boat that boarded the Merritt had a set of handcuffs, for the apparent purpose of using them had anything been found unsatisfactory.

These outrages are without excuse. The vessels were on the regular route from Jamaica to their home ports; there is no pretence that Spain considers herself at war with Cuba; the need is of speedy indemnity for the past and full security for

The cry of free trade and sailors' rights, the cry of no armed search under the American flag, once thrilled this nation, and drove it to war with a country many times more populous and more powerful. In these days of the nation's strength will it brook so flagrant an insult from so petty a power as Spain ?

Either the Democrats Must Give Up the Fraud Issue or they Must Nominate Tilden."

Remember, those are the words of Mr. CHURLOW WEED. Mr. WEED is now a very old man. He has been accumulating wisdom for a length of life vouchsafed to a very small percentage of the human race.

Mr. WEED is the man who, in his youth, compassed the election of John Quincy ADAMS. And Mr. WEED, in all his long life, filled

with great experiences, never spoke truer words 'Either the Democrats must give up the fraud issue or nominate TILDEN."

And if the Democrats do not nominate Mr. TILDEN they do relinquish the fraud issue—the strength of their canvass. Bull-headed as he is, even JOHN KELLY

ought to have sense enough to perceive this. TILDEN, Principle and Victory, or somebody else, no issue and defeat!

Which? Answer, Cincinnati!

Atheism in the British Parliament. Mr. CHARLES BRADLAUGH, the well-known English radical and atheist, who was chosen to Parliament from Northampton at the recent elections as a member of the Liberal party, and who was yesterday put under arrest by the House after the privilege of taking the oath and his seat had been denied him the night before, has thrown into British politics a novel and exciting question that is sure to enter as an important factor of disturbance into future party struggles.

When the present Parliament came to-

gether Mr. BRADLAUGH appeared in the House and asked to be excused from taking the usual oath, frankly giving his reasons. The request was taken into consideration. No precedent exactly covering the case could be found, and the House was still in Mr. TILDEN represents the right side of that Mr. BRADLAUGH, upon further reflection, had decided to take the oath as a mere formality, empty of all real significance. On May 21 he appeared at the bar of the House, apparently for that purpose. A Conservative member objected to the administration of excluded from the White House. In him the oath-a thing unheard of in English the whole question of free government is parliamentary history. Not only, the Conservative member said, was Mr. BRAD-LAUGH an atheist, but he had also written and published a disloyal book, "The Impeachment of the House of Brunswick." Finally, after heated debate, the matter was referred, on Mr. GLADSTONE'S motion, to a select committee. This committee decided that Mr. Brad-LAUGH might, at his own risk, make affirmation of allegiance. A motion to that effect was made in the House on Monday last. A Conservative member moved as an amendment that Mr. BRADLAUGH should not be permitted either to take the oath or to affirm. This amendment was carried on Tuesday, 275 to 230, the Tory squires being reënforced by many of the Irish members. Yesterday Mr. Braddaugh presented himself anew at the bar of the House to make his affirmation. He successfully asserted his right to be heard. Ordered to withdraw, first by the Speaker and then by a vote of the House, he refused. The Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove him. Mr. BRADLAUGH stood his ground; the House, he said, had the right to imprison

> into custody by an order of the House and locked up in the Clock Tower. It is an ugly business as it stands, and cannot fail to have interesting sequels.

one of its members, but not to expel him

from the chamber. Thereupon he was taken

There are several facts to be noted. One is the pertinacity and audacity of BRADLAUGH himself in asserting what he believes to be his rights as an Englishman and the lawfully elected representative of an English constituency. The House of Commone has seen nothing like it for many

a day. Another noteworthy fact is that his constituents sent him to the House with their eves open. He has been a candidate at previous elections. His views on government and religion were well known to every Northhampton voter. Since the present row began they have given him a vote of

confidence at a public meeting. Another fact not to be overlooked is that the House, in voting upon his request, or rather his demand, to be permitted to take his seat without taking the oath, did not divide on strict party lines. True, his chief champions, besides his colleague, LABOU-CHÈRE, were Premier GLADSTONE and JOHN BRIGHT, the latter of whom lashed the Tory church-savers and throne-savers with sarcasms. True, the majority of the Liberals voted for letting him in, while the great body of the Conservatives rallied to keep him out. But there was defection and inde-

pendent voting on both sides. The incident shows, in other words, that theological and ecclesiastical prejudice is

occasion than party discipline itself. But it also shows, just as clearly, that new forces

re at work Judging by all precedents in English history, the BRADLAUGE side of this controversy will win in the long run. In undertaking to say to the constituencies, "You shall not elect anybody to Parliament who does not at least pretend to believe in the GoD of the Church of England as by law established and in the monarchy," the majority of the House of Commons have challenged a struggle in which the odds are against them.

The Summer Diseases in the City.

The number of deaths in the city rose last week to 707. This was a very marked increase over the mortality of the preceding week, which was only 479; and it occurred in a month which, on the average, ranks among the healthiest.

There is, however, nothing alarming in these high floures, for we are now very near the season when the death rate is sure to go up; and before August, unless the summer hereafter shall prove exceptionally healthy, it will still further and considerably advance.

The increase was due last week almost entirely to diseases incident to the summer, and to the greater mortality among children under five years of age, a class of the population who have many odds against them in the fight for life during the period running from about the time of the summer solstice up to the end of the dog days. That is the season when parents in better circumstances make haste to remove their infants from the town, but the nurslings in the tenement houses, in which an increasing majority of the inhabitants of New York are comnelled to live, must remain to struggle against the baleful conditions under which they were born.

neat at the end of May, we have so far this year experienced very little excessively warm weather, and if the temperature had remained uniform at the moderate elevation which June has averaged, the city ought to have shown a remarkably low death rate. The average temperature of last week, for instance, was about 69 degrees, a very delightful mean; but it succeeded changeable weather, and the thermometer would show a variation of twenty or more degrees in a single day. Between noon and midnight there would be a decline of from twelve to twenty degrees - from summer heat comparatively chilly air. Thus, though the average was so temperate, it was obtained at the cost of variations of weather which are especially trying to the health of infants at this season.

With the exception of the short period of

These changes of temperature furnish the chief explanation of the advance in the death rate last week. We see their effect in the increase of the mortality from diarrhoal diseases. During the preceding week the deaths from these diseases reached the comparatively small total of 58, all but four of them being of children under five years of age. Last week they rose to 162, of which all, with the exception of three only, were of such children. At the same time the other diseases to which children are subject were carrying off their full average of vie tims. Scarlet fever, measles, and diphtheria caused 110 deaths during the week.

It is time, therefore, for the Health De partment to begin its work of midsummer visitation among the inhabitants of the tenment houses. When it has obtained the money for the purpose, the Board will engage the services of a corps of young phy icians, whose duty it will be to watch over the health of the infants in these crowded dwellings, and render them and their parents gratuitous service. This system of visitation has been employed for several summers past, and has proved of great advantage to the city, while its cost is comparatively small.

There is no feature of the Health Department's work which is more important These visiting physicians render parents a service which cannot be performed by the dispensaries, and which would be left undone if they were not specially engaged for

it. The mothers are frequently ignorant reperplexity when a rumor was bruited about garding the symptoms of the dangerous summer diseases, or treat grave indications as slight matters requiring little attention Even when they observe the growing pros tration of their children, they are at a loss how to treat them. The knowledge of hygienle necessities is much more widely diffused than it once was, but total ignorance regarding the simplest laws of health is still lamentably prevalent, especially in the quarters of the city for which this midsum mer visitation is intended.

Their surroundings alone are always ter ribly against the children in the tenement houses, and in summer they struggle against circumstances even more averse than at other times. Yet parental ignorance adds to their dangers by feeding them with improper food, and neglecting ordi-

nary measures of precaution. Fortumtely the early prejudice against these visiting physicians has pretty well passed away, and now they are welcomed as valuable friends. But of course it is not until the extremity has been reached, that their advice is seriously regarded in many or most cases; and in that respect the tene ment-house population are not very differ-

ent from those who dwell in grander abodes. We have reason for rejoicing in the ab sence of all indication of any virulent epidemic in New York this summer; and so far the country, as a whole, is remarkably healthy for the warm season.

The Irish riflemen are still showing their superiority at Dollymount, and until within a day or two the practice of their American opponents has been desultory and irregular. Perhaps all will be right for the latter before the contest next Tuesday, but there is much yet to be done.

The race at Newcastle yesterday for the Northumberland Plate was won by Mr. VYNER's Mycenm, who had been second favorite in the betting, the lowest odds being against Victor Emanuel. Parole was entered for this race, but with the usual result.

The current information now going the rounds in regard to the army worm is that it moves in procession either in single file or two, three, and four abreast, the line being so perfect in the columns that the head of one is never beyond the head of another in the row. The worms form ranks, march, and halt with the precision of soldiers." There is every whit as much accuracy in this description as in the pictures of bayonet charges in the print shops, where no bayonet tip in the charging front ventures a tenth of an inch beyond those at its

right and its loft. The next rowing event of moment is the ollege race for the George Washington CHILDS, A. M., cup, on Monday, between Columbia, Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania. Last year the Pennsylvanias won by a few feet from the Columbias, who knew that the Philadelphians were invincible in cricketing, but had not expected them to shine so at the oar. This year all those crows are better than last year's, though Princeton's may possibly be affected by the cloud under which their college year has closed. At any rate, the struggle for the GEORGE W. CHILDS, A. M., cup on still a force in English politics, greater on | the Schurlkill is likely to be a worthy one, and

a pman for the victor or at least a dirge for the vanquished would ben fit additional testimonial from the donor of the cup.

HANCOCK leads on the first ballot. But

the interesting question is. Who will lead on the As National Conventions go, the men who got one vote aplece vesterday have no reason to desprir. Their chances are rather better, if

anything, than those of the men at the top of

the list.

The old ship Democracy is running, just now, through a log. But the beacen of safety shines stendy and radiant. Woe to the pilots if they make shipwreck when the true course is so plain and the port so near !

Counting delegates before the roll call begins is as hazardous as counting chickens in

Some of the Confederate brigadiers are fighting nobly for the man who pounded away at them in such sledgehammer fastion in the

HANCOCK was always a terrible fellow for flanking. The strategists in command of the boom should have remembered this peculiarity.

BOYD, the British ograman, and BARRASS, his backer, have gone back to the Type, disgusted. Mr. Bannass said the Sockonk race was" a one-sided affair;" and it must be confessed that Boyo didn't contribute much to ward making it otherwise. Exactly what Boyn yet been able to find out, but very likely, on their return, a loud outery will be made against an alleged hok of fair play. But hot pace was Boyn's trouble at Seekonk.

GRÉVY la President, but GAMBETTA Practically Premier of France. So much is attested by the presentation and the passage in the Chamber of Deputies of the chief political measure of the year, the Pienary Amnesty bill. Its presentation in the French Senate also has already been made, and its passage there is probable, though by a vote closer than that of the Deputies.

The verdict of manslaughter, carrying only five years of imprisonment, against Rev-NOLDS, colored, for killing AARON SHELTON, white, may well have caused a sensation in Danville, Va., where a mixed colored and white jury have just rendered it. A verdict of murder in the first degree, or lynching without the formality of trial, used to be expected in southorn latitudes as the regular sequel of the killing of a white man by a negro, under almost any circumstances. But when the color line is once wiped out in the panel, it is not apt to be retained in the verdict.

LEW CHUNG, a 100-pound Chinaman, is coxswam of the Yale boat in the coming race with Harvard, July 1. This is the new feature of the annual contest, helping it to an interpational as well as intercollegiate character. The Yales have been working for nine months at the weights and the oars with an assiduity that, if applied to Greek or geometry, might have made them a crew of renowned scholars. Their average weight, trained, is 175 pounds; that of the Harvards 165. They have been rowing about four hours a day lately, besides their land exercise. Who says that students are not hard workers?

The venerable Peter Cooper said yester day that he had read with approbation Mr. TILDEN's late letter about the nomination, and that its sentiments met his approbation so far that he would willingly vote for Mr. TILDEN if nominated. He considers that Mr. Timben is to far pledged to work for much needed reforms that, if elected, as he believed he would be if nominated, the prosperity of the country would be assured.

When a Crosby street Indian corn doctor grabs his bow in a fit of rage and lodges a steelpointed arrow in a girl's cheek so artistically that it takes the doctors over half an hour to get it out, another unsuspected peril of New York life is disclosed. But there is a simple and sure means of eliminating it. Let everybody use G. WASHINGTON CHILDS A. M.'s carbolic salve for corns. Then the oscupation of the Indian corn doctors will be gone, and they will have to go,

Special to The Sun.

CINCINNATI, June 23 .- Mr. Tilden's letter has produced the wildest enthusiasm for his nomination.

A telegram from Georgia says; "Mr. Tilden's great letter and magnanimous action have produced the greatest enthusiasm and a strong Another telegram from the same State says:

Go for Tilden—the greatest man since the death of Henry Clay!" Still another says: "Mr. Tilden's letter has united the Democracy-everybody for him now."

The Struggle for the Nomination. Extract of a letter from a New Yorker to Cincle and

Some say that Mr. Tilden's letter will lead nevitably to his nomination; that it places him in the rands of the Democratic party, and that they can't comina's any other candidate without self-stuitification. Ohio has three candidates, all turging against each other, and there are many others in the field. There is no manhood, no sense of honor, among these men, Even Bayard is silent in face of his evident duty. If he, or any of the candidates, wrote a strong letter, indig nantly refusing to allow his name to be used and stating that it was the absolute duty the Democracy to nominate Mr. Tilden, would be the next candidate. What are these men about! They are ruining the morale of the party in this indecent, dishonorable grab game for office. If the Democracy go into the coming Presidential light

under any other leader than Tilden, they go into thike anarmy without banners.

A Great Weish Festival at Scranton SCRANTON, June 22.—The Welsh Philosophical ociety of Scranton, with a view to reviving the most nored appears custom of their native land, have offered prizes amounting to \$1,200 for competition in choral singing, instrumental music, solos, essays, and orations, and the musical and literary tournament will be held and the musical and literary tournament will be held here to-morrow and Thursday, in a building specially erected for the purpose and capable of accommodating 5,500 persons. This gatherine of bards minatrels, and orators is known as an Estectived, and will be particularly to the state of the state of the particular and the state of the state of the state of the particular place and deeper simpson of New York and Carticle Petershien of Boaton are the buildes of the music few. Hoyt, excitor Hartrant, Fresident Stoom of the Belaware, Lackawsmin and Western Ballread, and Wilham E. Dedge of New York will preside at the various similar as the mines and in the stores of livide Part during the progress of the festival, Special trains will carry thousands of miners here from various parts of the Lackawaima and Wyomine valleys during the tournament which promises to be the grandest offens of the kind ever held in this country.

Vermont Republican Nominations.

BUBLINGTON, Vt., June 23,-The Republican tate Convention to nominate candidates for Governor, leutenant Governor, Treasurer, and Presidential elecors met this morning. Gen. William F. W. Ripley of Ruttors not this morning. Gen. William F. W. Einley of Rub-and was made Chairman. The following State ticket was minimated. For towernor, Col. Roswell Partham of fradford, for Lieutepant Governor, tien. John L. Barshow, Shie Treasurer, John A. Pare, the memberst. Gen. Wil-lain H. Lynde of Brattelbore and Gen. William F. W. Lipley of Rattand were nonmarked to Presidential elec-tors. Toe only resolution adopted was one encorsing the Chicago platform.

Mexico to be Held Responsible for Future Depredations by Victorio's Band. WASHINGTON, June 23 .-- The Mexican authori-

destinving declined to permit our troops to follow Vic-torio's band into Mexican territory, and the Indians havine been permitted to remain in Mexico, that Government will be held responsible for any fature depredations committed by them on the American side of the berder, and in the event of their degiring to return to the United States they will have to surfender unconditionally, giving up their pomes and same.

the Beauty of Semt-Japanese Babics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Suny's Sun I read the very interesting account of the first all flooded Japanese child ever born in this city. What urprised me was the opinion of the dector that had at GARFIELD UP THE LAKES.

CLEVELAND, June 22.-We leannot speak for the East, but we know how it is around the upper lakes. There is great disantisfaction with the nomination of Garfield among certain classes of Republicans. Of course, the main body of the party will yield to discipline and rote the ticket. But such a chill has run alone the ranks of the Grant and Blaine men, that a od many of their respective followers will bardly thaw out in time to go to the polls in

A politician standing on the lake shore at this point has abundant opportunities for seeing how the tide is drifting in Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois. Not a day passes that prominent Republicans from these States do not stop here and have a talk about public affairs. Judging from the information thus obtained since the adjournment of the Chicago Convention, it is safe to say that a good many Republicans in the States named would rather prefer to see Garfield defeated than elected. Those who had built their hones on the third term are as cold as icebergs. They have sont no congratulations to Garfield. The Blaine stalwarts are in about the same mood. These two branches of the party include seven-eighths of its members. Some of these leaders openly say that they are looking for the success of the Democrats this fall; and when they make this avowal they assume an air of cheerful resignation which is highly creditable to their character as philosophers.

BRADLAUGH UNDER ARREST.

Fereibly Led Sciow the Bar and Placed in Custody of the Sergeunt-ut-Arms.

LONDON, June 23 .- The result in the Bradlaugh case was foreshadowed when Mr. Daly, an Irish member, declared yesterday, amid Conservative and Irish cheers, that he would shrink from contact with a man of Bradiaugh's sentiments, and when Prof. Thorold Rogers, who reseto speak on the other side, was assailed with a din that drowned his voice and forced him to take his sent. It was after midlight when the question was put on Sir Hardiage Giffard's amendment to Mr. Labouchere's motion, this amendment being that Mr. Bradlaugh should not be permitted either to take the outh or to affirm. The House was crowded. The tellers reported, and the Speaker announced that 275 members had voted for the amendment and 230 against it. Sixty-five Liberals, including Home Eulers, voted for the amendment. One Conservative and ten Home Rulers, of whom Mr. Parnell was one, voted with the minority.

This morning, immediately after the Speaker had taken the chair and the charlain had read prayers, and before any other business could be entered upon, the door was thrown open. and Mr. Bradlaugh entered and advanced to the table in front of the Speaker.
"I am Charles Bradlaugh," he said, "chosen

by the electors of Northampton to represent them in this Parliament. I am here to make

them in this Parliament. I am here to make
the afflemation which I am entitled to make
under the law, and to take my sent.

The Speaker informed Mr. Bradlaugh that the
House had had his case under consideration,
and had last night adopted a resolution. He
read the resolution, and then said:

"Mr. Bradlaugh, you will now withdraw."

Mr. Bradlaugh, who was very pale, but quite
collected and cool said:
"Mr. Speaker, betore
I withdraw." His voice was drowned by cries
of "Withdraw!" Let him speak!" The tumuit at last dying nway for a moment,
and the Speaker appealing to the House
for order, Mr. Bradlaugh was permitted to continue. He asked the House to be
faithful to its traditions, and to beer him before he was compelled to withdraw. There was
no procedent for the manner in which his claim
had been treated, or, if other somewhat similar
occurrences were to be considered as procedents, the docisions upon thum were altogether
in his favor.

The Speaker said that the question precedent

and been treated, or, if other somewhat similar occurrences were to be considered as procedents, the decisions upon them were altogether in his favor.

The Speaker said that the question precedent must now be considered by the House, and he again bade Mr. Bradiaugh withdraw while the question precedent was debated. Mr. Bradiaugh be heard in the procedent was debated. Mr. Bradiaugh making a bow to the Speaker, moved backward into the lobby, amid cheers from his friends upon the Liberal benches.

Mr. Labouchere moved that Mr. Bradiaugh be heard at the bar. This motion was surreed to, Mr. Bradiaugh being sent for, appeared at the bar. He appealed to the House not to be more unjust to him than to other members who were at that moment seated upon the benches of the House, and who were known to entertain opinions as revolutionary and atheistic as his own. He second there as a claimant for justice, and he trusted that the House, true to its illustrious traditions, would not deny him that which he asked in the name of justice and of his constituents. He scorned to attempt to enter the House of Commons by pretending to be what he was not. He had nade no concealment of his opinions, of his wishes, and of his intentions, but he had been fairly elected to represent the borough of Northampton. He was willing to comply with all the forms of the House, and he demanded as a right his admission. He asked what the House was going to do with him. He maintained that he would not be under the jurisdiction of the House until he had taken his seat. He claimed the right to sign the Parliamentary roll and to take his seat, and if he were refused he should appeal to a higher court than even Parliament fixelfmanely, the court of public opinion. He then went into the lobby.

Sir Stafford Northcole and Premier Gladstone said that no new case had arisen. The latter though last night's resolution was illeand, but submitted to it as the date with the court of public opinion.

Sir Stafford Northcote and Premier Gladstone said that no new case had arisen. The later thought last night's resolution was tileard, but submitted to it as the decision of the House. Mr. Labouchers asked leave to move that Mr. Bradlaugh be allowed to take the eath. This was ruled out of order. A subsequent motion of Mr. Labouchers to reacind last night's resolution was discussed. Mr. Labouchers, at the request of Mr. Gladstone, withdrew his motion.

Mr. Bradlaugh, having been called in, advanced to the table, and was informed by the Speaker of the decision of the House and was requested to withdraw.

Speaker of the decision of the House and was requested to withdraw.

Mr. Bradiaugh—I insist, respectfully, on my right as a duly elected member for Northampton to take the oath, and I respectfully refuse to withdraw. (Cheere and disturbance.)

The Speaker—The orders of this House are that you withdraw.

Mr. Bradiaugh—With respect, I refuse to obey the orders of the House, which are against the law.

law. Sir Stafford Northcote moved that the Speaker be authorized to enforce his withdrawal. The House divided on this motion while Mr. Bradiaugh was standing at the table. The motion was adopted by a vote of 326 to 38.

Mr. Bradiaugh said to the Speaker: "With submission to you, the order of the House being against the law, I positively refuse to obey."

subnission to you, the order of the House being against the law, I positively refuse to obey."

The Speaker called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove Mr. Bradiaugh below the bar. The Sergeant-at-Arms approached and touched Mr. Bradiaugh on the shoulder. Mr. Bradiaugh moved away, but turned back and shouted: I claim my right as a member of this House."

The Sergeant-at-Arms took more forcible possession of the prisoner and moved him to the bar, from which Mr. Bradiaugh again advanced, reiterating his claim. He was brought back again by the Sergeant-at-Arms who held him by the sleeve. At lest Mr. Bradiaugh stepped forward and said: "I admit your right to imprison the but I deny your right to exclude me, and I refuse to be excluded."

The House then adopted a motion to commit Mr. Bradiaugh to custody, and he is now confined in the strong room of the Clock Tower of the House of Commons.

It is probable that the Government will be compelled to take the case in hand, either by introducing a bill which will meet it or by declaring the sent vacant.

Mr. Bradiaugh's speech at the bar of the House is considered a splendid effort of oratory.

Emigration the Most Effectual Remedy for the Irish Famine. London, June 23.-The Times this morning

advertises the issue of a pamphlet reprint of articles, let-ters, and Parliamentary and other public statementa descriptive of the great trisk famine in 1845-6. It conludes a two-column editorial on the subject, as follows Sell-preservation all this time was directing those who had the power of choice to the only course possible under the circumstances, of scraping together what moter the circumstances, of scraping together what money they could musch of it from the relief obserations. Firey made purses and escaped to America. Every one in his turn, as soon as he could carr at little from his new complayers, sent back what he could to help others of follow his example. Thus legant the largest exodus of nodern tunes, more manner as perhaps, then seeme which large a large place in early and mediarval listory which large a large place in early and mediarval listory. The classic, of more than two million people in ten the spontaneous rear together the seew world. Such was floctual remedy." effociash remedy."

Mr. Farmell's new bill for the relief of distress in IreMr. Farmell's new bill for the Irish Uburch found as a
gift instead of £150,000, as at first reported.

Commencement at a School for Beaf Mutes In answer to the invitation extended by Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet, principal of the New York Institution for the Pear and Damb, at 162d street and Tenth avenue. many visitors crowded the reception rooms and halls of the institution yesterday to witness the closing exercises of the academic year. The carriage entrance to the to deal an Irish woman hving in East Twelth atreet, who had given birth to deal three Japanese baby. He is reported as saying that the child was "the most be autiful baby he is reported as saying that the child was "the most be autiful baby he is reported as saying that the child was "the most be autiful baby he is rever asw." That doorn must have a curious idea of beauty, or else he is looking, for every person who has been in Japan knows that the child of a Japanese with twhices, a large number of which he been diversed are to be seen in Toka and Nagar and a white mother is suithing but be suitful. Have read all the child of a Japanese that the child of a Japanese half-breeds are to be seen in Toka and Nagar and a white half-breeds are to be seen in Toka and Nagar and a white half-breeds are to be suitful. Have not must be the diverse of interested visitors, but served to she that the work of the past year had been productive more than usual beauti to the unfortunate young me young women and children under Dr. Poet's charge grounds were througed from 3 o'clock till within an hour of singer with vehicles, a large number of which had been driven for many nules.

The exercises in which the pupils engaged were of the kind mostly witnessed on commencement day arthus BURINGFIELD'S BATTLE.

The Centannial of the Fight where Chaptain Caldwell Calned Renown

bunting; sun-tanned farmers, and Jersey militiamen in all the trappings of war, were as plentiful as blackberries in the historic town of Springfield, N. J., yesterday. Nearly 10,000 patriotic Jersey folk gathered in and about the town to celebrate the centennial of the battle of Springfield, an occasion on which the American patriots gave the British red conts a sound thrashing. Three weeks before the buille of Springfield was fought 5,000 British troops. under command of Gen. Knyphausen, marched from Elizabethtown to Connecticut Farms, near Springfield, to atmek Gen. Washington and his little army, encomped at Morristown. But the brave farmers hastened from their farms to aid the Continentais, and checked the British advance until Gen. Washington could post his army on the Short Hills. Then the British retreated, but they burned the old church and many dwellings at Connecticut Farms, where the wife of Chaplain Caldwell, pastor of the old First Church at Elizabethtown, had taken refuge with her young children. As the British were retreating a cowardly redcont shot Mrs. Caliwell dend as she was guarding her children in the bedroom of the house. Chaplain Chidwell, known as "the Fighting Parson," was in Springfield when he heard into sad news, and, after the funeral, his fervid redial of his wrongs intensified the desire for retaliation in the breasts of the farmers. Their appertunity soon came. On June 23, 1780, the British, with 5,000 men and several pieces of artillery, made a second attempt to reach Washinaton's camp. They arrived at Connecticut Farms at subrise; but their approach was made known to the farmers and villagers between Elizabethown and Morristown by the fring of an eighteen pounder at Short Hills and the burning of a turbarrel on the highest elevation in the mountains. The British troops marched upon Springfield from Connecticut Farms in two columns. The parrix of Minjor-Gens. Green and Dickinson to keep back the invaders. At one bridge the Americans, with a single piece of artillery, kent the British at springfield were posted on the roal by Major-Gens. Green and Dickinson to keep back the invaders. At one bridge the Americans, with a single piece of artillery, kent the British at hy for forty minutes. Their wadding gave out at a critical moment. Their chaplain Caliwell sprang on a horse, galloyed to the old church in Springfield, gathered an armiul of hymn books, and gave them to the men for wadding, shouting as be did so. "Put Wates into them, boys; put Wates into them, boys; put Wates into them to the men for wadding, shouting as be did so. "Put Wates into them boys; put Wates into them to the cases in the Short Hills back of Springfield, and the British therefore retreated to Staten Island for the last time.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a special train of tweive cars arrived at the Delaware, Leekawanna and Western Balirond Depot in Hills and the British, and the Pirst Equipment and the charges and the gi pastor of the old First Church at E izabethtown. had taken refuge with her young children. As

MAINE REPUBLICANS.

Tieket and Platform Endorsed.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 23,-The Republican State Convention met at 11 A. M. The Hop. L. A. Emery of Elisworth was made temporary Chairman. Mr. Emery briefly thanked the Convention for the honor. He referred to the nomination of Garfield, saying that though Maine's chosen leader was not taken, yet Maine will show her devotion to principles rather than men by rallying around the standard bearer and cordially supporting him.

Mr. Motley of Cumberland moved that the State Committee be a Committee on Credentials, which, after some objections and debate, was agreed to, and Mr. Lindsey, the Chairman was agreed to, and air. Eithous, reported that 978 delegates were present, with only one contested fown, Cape Elizabeth, from which two delegations were present. The report was accepted, and it was afterward voted not to admit either delegation from Cape Eliza-

The Chair appointed a committee on permanent organization and resolutions, and also the State Committee. The temperary organization was made permanent.

Gov. Davis was renominated by acclamation, Joseph S. Wheelwright of Banger was elected Presidential elector for eastern Maine, and Ira Foss, from Sace, was elected for western Maine.

The resolutions endorse the platform adopted at Chicago and declare that the nomination of James A. Garfield and Chester A. Airthur meats the heartiest approbation of the Republicans of Maine. Though they hoped for the nomination of Maine's favorite, the Hon. James G. Blaine, they accept the result of the National Convention in good faith, and pledge themselves to labor loyally for the candidates selected. Another resolution declares that the Prohibition act has been demonstrated by experience to be a wise auxiliary to the temperance cause, and another favors the amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Governor by a blurality vote.

The District Convention nominated Stephen D. Lindsey for Congress and Edwin Flye of Newcastie for elector. The Chair appointed a committee on perma-

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE. Parole Leading to near the Pistance, but

Platching Stath in the Ruce. LONDON, June 23 .- This is the second day of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne summer meeting. The race for the Northumberland plate came off to-day, and was won by Mr. R. C. Vyner's fouryear-old bay colt Mycente, Count F. de Lagrange's five-year-old hav colt Invaloame in second, and Mr. H. Bragg's three-year-old brown colt Victor Emanuel third. The other starters were Mr. P. Lorillard's b. g. Parole: starters were Mr. P. Lorillard's b.g. Parole:
Mr. J. B. Cookson's six-year-old b.g. Adamite, Mr. H. Hall's three-year-old ch. c. Tertius, Mr. Bawes's six-year-old bay horse Jagellon, Mr. Bawes's six-year-old bay horse Jagellon, Mr. B. Jardine's four-year-old brown coit
Beveller. Mr. John Coates's three-year-old
brown coit Bius Beard, the Marquis
of Talon's four-year-old chestnut colt
Triumvir. Mr. Pickersnill's four-yearold brown coit Brown George. Mr. T.
Holmes's four-year-old bay filly Black Diamond
II., and Mr. H. Hall's six-year-old chestnut
gelding Othello. Parole, who was one of the
last during the early part of the race, took the
lead just before entering the straight, and kept
it until near the distance, but finished sixth.
Mrcena won by a head before Inval, with Victor Emanuel a bad third.

One Thief's Trick. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: About 3 o'click in the afternoon a stranger called with an ex-press wagon at the house where I board and showed a slip of paper upon which was written my name and adress, and said I had sent him for my trunk. Fortunatedress, and said I had sent him for my trank. Fortunateis the isaidady was out and no one felt authorized to deliver it without seeing her. Soon after dinner I was
shown the siln of paper, and was surprised to find it a
tragment of white newspaper wrapper-saidressed in
virtune-word to enclose the flevilure (III) None Wesley
Browsler, which I received on Westnesday and Saturday,
Evidentity I had thrown the tragment of wrapper ago,
Evidenty I had thrown the tragment of wrapper ago,
the floor, from which it had best swept into the street,
and there pucked up and used. I write this to put other
on their grand. The game is a shipid one, yet, in exceptional instances, it might success. William A. Edur, 183 East Sixteenth street.

Queen Victoria Forbids Too Much Undress. From the London Truth. The extent to which decolled drosses have lately become tachiomake has arothy attracted what horse seamched would be the arothy attracted what horse seamched would be called as the attention of Malesty," and the Queen made and the state of the attention of intere indicas with not attend court, in a wisk that in indicas. In tack, lexit senson, the wearers of any significant years of rank and the seamch of the property of the pr

A Further Discussion of the Girls' Names. Fair Minme, your point is well taken, I trow, And you hummer it in. But why not continue to simplify things

And call yourself Min ! Tis surely uncallant to find any fault, Or young damnets quiz, But if writing Edizabeth makes your head swim, Why don't you write Liz?

Or if Liz, with its slippery, sibilant sound, Secure not just right yet, And Elizabeth's case remaineth in doubt, Why, make it a Bet.

Tis said that the roses, no matter how called, Their perfumes me'er lose Then Susic might keep all the sweetness she had, And still be called Suze.

Then again, you'll admit, I am certain you will, 'The surely a sin To call for Virginia when one might as well Just call for plain Gint

These dear little pet names appeal to our hearts, I frankly confess; And though fashions vary, the girls still remain, Beloved none the less.

SUNBEAMS.

-An Illinois man found his ranaway wife orking, in male attire, in a Peoria tailor shop, where

her sex was unsuspected.

Peanuts, sandwiches, and dust; lemonade, -A Chicago man, not satisfied with whipdirt, and apple-jack; flags, streamers, and ring his wire immercifully, act two savings dogs on her, and stood by until she was negrity hilled. -The Rev. Washington Giadden of Spring-

eld answers the question. "Why den't the masses come proportionately there is more church-going now than there was in the last century. At the time of the Revo intion there was one church to 1,538 inhabitants, while the present ratio is one to 585; and he thinks the churches are as nearly filled new as then.

-Oury Bilimire disappeared from Baltimore, last October, with \$600 belonging to the church of which he was treasurer. He was actiown as a runaway thier, though a few friends maintained his integrity. He wife received a letter from him, a tew days ago, in which he told a marvellous tale of being kninepped, robbed, and put aboard a sailing vessel build for California. Whether he is a lumatic, a rascal, or a truthful victim is a question. ... The "best society" of San Francisco is

said to be more amusing than the same class in any other city. In preof of this the New Letter says: "A lady was annated, on presenting her eard at a Tay or street man-sion, to see the servant inspect her from head to toot, and then return her eard with the remark: My mist'est's orders are very strict, mann. Forry can't admit you to day, but we don't receive people twice in the same ... Fanny Fuld was one of the beauties of

Baltimore. She married Eli Elias, a wealthy young merchant, and the weilding was a great social event in that city. A lew months ago, after six years of seening happiness, the wife confessed to her husband that she was in love with another man. He said at once time they must part, and, though she lengted hard to stay with him, promising the numest circumspection of conduct, he insisted upon casting her off. She grew despondent, and wrote imploring letters to him, but he would not see her. At last she has committed suicide. -A Parliamentary return has just been issued, giving particulars as to the infliction of corporal

purishment in the British may and army during the ten years ended Dec. 31, 1878. It appears that in 1860 cor-pural punishment was awarded to 61 men in the nave. the total number of lashes inflicted being 2,301. In 1670, 58 men received in the aggregate 2,122 lashes, and in 1671, 51 men received 1.810 lashes. Of late years flegging in the navy less greatly diminished. In 1676, 6 men received \$12 lashes; in 1877, 0 men received 204 lashes; and in 1878, 7 men received 228 lashes. During the same period there have been 38 cases of flogging in the army, exclusive of cases in which military prisoners have been flogged in prison. -The project of an International Exhibi-

tion, to be held in Home in 1883-86, is betar much westi-isted. The site which would be adopted in the various owners of land will come to terms, is on the north some of Rome, and presentagrent advantages. It would embrace the Villa Albani, with its fine collection of sculp, ture and Italian garden, the Villa Berchese, with the pleasant walks and gallery; the Villa Ludovisi, adjoining the walls, with its casine, and the Aurora of Dossen-chine; the Villa Patrint, the Villa Torlouis, the Villa Ada, which reaches to the edge of the Arno, and the tract lying between these estates, from the furthest of w.nch the land drops suddenly down to the Campagna, giving a spiendid view of the Soracte and the Sahine Hills. -Mr. Ruskin has just written a paper

abounding in startling and sometimes paradoxical views, clothed in his inquitably abundant and poetic style. Dickens, Baizac, Suo, are taken as types of men of genus who have been compulled to pander, to the false taste of their contemporaries. Scott, who is cried in contrast, Mr. Ruskin maintains, never felt into sementiamatisco until hi strongly elects to the inculoration by the existing gen-eration of fictionists of the principle that marriage is the most important part of the existence of mes and women, and here the only reward to be proposed to their viring or exertion. In Scott's novels, he observes, marriage is always thought of as a constituent of the bappiness of life, but not us its only interest, still less us his only nim

-In the empire of Japan the Russian Church carries on an active missionary work with a success that has left Bonian Catholic and Protestant missionaries for behind. This proper and on her been to active operation only ten years, and already in Japan there are 6,000 orthodox Grock Christians who have proved themselves to be thoroughly genuine converts. The work is under the superintendence of the venerable prisonery, Bishop Nicholas, Karsatkine, who has under him six priests and about eighty non-consecrated Japanese preachers. The resources of the Russian mission not with standing its great success, are considerably more meatre than in the case of either Roman Catholics of Charity, and the latter 150 missionaries.

-The Sultan recently took all the faithful mosque just outside, there to say his Frulay prayer. A the Franky's since, however, some few ministes before the hour of prayer, the troops which were drawn up as usual around the little white sugar-loss mesque by the palace gate were ordered with all speed across the born to Sephia, and at near the Sullaw drave lorth in an upen carriage, passed all through dalaria, crossed the bridge, said his prayers in the great mosque, total some refreshments in that bistoric fame, and then went all the way to Eyoub, where he visited his father's toute, and thence the product of the imperial payings of the sweet waters. to Sophia, and at noon the Sultan drave forth in an oper This action has excited wonder and discussion.

of an epigrammatic utterance, very heartless, but so less true. "To put an end," sold he, "to the Armenian question, the Armenians themselves must cisappear." decording to present accounts, this event may not be very far away. There has been a familie of great se verity, which the most active efforts of celes have not been able to encounter with more than undertal success. But the famine is now looked on as a secondary matter. The outrages committed by the Kurds upon the Armenians are of so terrible a character as to fill the minds of the unfortunate inhabitants with horror and despair, while the authorities stand by listlessic, regard less of the unkappy propie. The country has been swept by crowds of Harlayanis, who have destroyed the sonar crops, carried off hurses and oxen, killed transmit, and plundered and destroyed mails and gramatics assembled the caravans, and burne off the succors wat for the re

lief of the poor and starving inhabitants. -Canadian law requires the previous anneuncement in church of every marriage, or a license from a County Clerk, and the latter procedure costs about \$7. The consequence is that numerous couples cross into the United States to be united. Betroit clorgymen and Justices do a great deal of this business. The Herold of that city save that hall a dollar was the fee for merly, but now \$2 is usually demanded. The following is a reported conversation after a knot had been unit. "Now, \$2.18 you please," remarked the Justice untanely to the bridgeroom. "I've to money," said that indi-widthal, through to his love; "you hav the gentle man." The lady throad upon him with fire in the cee. "The lim yourself. No money, did you say? You've get plenty of money, and I know it." stop that nonsenter, and don't be given the gentleman so much trouble after he's done so much for ye, give him the \$2." "For me, is it? I guess it's for you, too and you'll pay him it he's paid at all." But the groom con tinued to insist that he was pennious, and findly the bride reached away down into the today her volume nous dress and produced the \$2.

-Prof. Francis Newman, Cardinal Newman's brother, has just delivered an matters, in which he advocates the relief or Parimment from local matters, which he would hand over to provin he assemble a England and Water are, alternating to his system, to be divided into sine districts, each call, the a trusty mana-with a Letto termination-bloomers, hand, Mersia, Ac-Scotland will be gut up into P the and Cale bours. I land will have home rule. Frames Sections statory up to a certain pointry attention with that or his brother. Both when young men at Galent were variets Chine. tians, and looked to the American Church as the local de-velopment of Christianity. John Renry Newman di-verged toward Rome, and finally entered her cates. Francis moved in another direction. When thecame necessary in order to obtain a master's degree to ensertible to the thirty more actives, he found aims of another to accept them. He alleged a meaning and less degree to form of Christianity, which gradually developed into skepticisin, and he now extrained to the schild of tree thought a poston and an influence of the same head, though not as summer, as that which he side broker chorses in the Roman Catholic Chirch.

-A strange story of the hardships of Russian captivity is related by a German engine of named Nonmerer. He was busily engaged in superiotending the construction of a new railway in the south of Russia, when, on Dec. 19 last, he saw humant suddenly surrounded by a body of police, and make bitt-oner. On being shown a photograph fortrait be unde-cently exclaimed: "Where have you set this police from? I have never had my likeness taken." This exfrom? I have never had my incomes have. I have a read-inny resemblance of his to Leave Hartmann, of rather Worker—the alreged nather of the Misrow Abland, braight poor Neumbers into a scar in his lift hand, braight poor Neumbers into a Serous problem ment. He was put in chains taken to Mescaw submitted to a wearisome investigation, then dranged across country on fact to Waranw, with no magnatiment other than bread, cabbags, and spoiled fish on a journey of forty-four days. After spending about six weeks in primits on bread and water, surrounded by a low set of erinimals awaiting their transportation to bilaria, he succeeded in turwarding a letter to the Governor defectal of Founds, whose brother had formally employed. Neumeror on his estates in Estimus Thanks to Kotzebue's intercession, Count Loris Me in it allowed the poor victim to return to German in a remains condition, covered with vermin and were clothes in which he had been seen in a waich bad